Bull Trout Final Critical Habitat Justification: Rationale for Why Habitat is Essential, and Documentation of Occupancy

Chapter 11. Mid-Columbia Recovery Unit Yakima River Basin Critical Habitat Unit

Chapter 11. Yakima River Basin Critical Habitat Unit

The Yakima River CHU supports adfluvial, fluvial, and resident life history forms of bull trout. This CHU includes the mainstem Yakima River and tributaries from its confluence with the Columbia River upstream from the mouth of the Columbia River upstream to its headwaters at the crest of the Cascade Range. The Yakima River CHU is located on the eastern slopes of the Cascade Range in south-central Washington and encompasses the entire Yakima River basin located between the Klickitat and Wenatchee Basins. The Yakima River basin is one of the largest basins in the state of Washington; it drains southeast into the Columbia River near the town of Richland, Washington. The basin occupies most of Yakima and Kittitas Counties, about half of Benton County, and a small portion of Klickitat County. This CHU does not contain any subunits because it supports one core area. A total of 1,177.2 km (731.5 mi) of stream habitat and 6,285.2 ha (15,531.0 ac) of lake and reservoir surface area in this CHU are proposed as critical habitat. One of the largest populations of bull trout (South Fork Tieton River population) in central Washington is located above the Tieton Dam and supports the core area. This CHU supports two potential resident local populations identified in the U.S. Fish and Service's 2008 five year review (Service 2008d, p. 6). For a justification of why this CHU, included CHSUs, or in some cases individual water bodies are proposed as critical habitat, and for documentation of occupancy by bull trout, see Service (2002a pp. 19–20).

The following water bodies are included in this CHSU (Table 39):

(A) The Yakima River from its confluence with the Columbia River upstream 327.1 km (203.4 mi) to Easton Dam provides FMO habitat. Easton Reservoir (33.6 ha (83.0 ac)) provides FMO habitat. The Yakima River from the Easton Diversion Dam upstream 18.8 km (11.7 mi) to Keechelus Dam provides spawning and rearing habitat. Additionally, the Yakima River provides for connectivity to other resident populations located in Keechelus, Kachess, Cle Elum, Rimrock, and Bumping Lake Dams, and the lower Yakima River mainstem provides for forage, overwintering, and connectivity between the upper Yakima River, the Naches, and Columbia Rivers.

Table 39. Water body segments designated as critical habitat for bull trout, including documentation of occupancy and site-specific rationale in the Yakima River CHU/CHSU

CHU—CHSU	Water Body Name	State	Information Documenting Bull Trout Occupancy	Essential Habitat Rationale	LLID
Yakima River–None	Yakima River	WA	Yakima River from the confluence with the Columbia River to Easton Diversion Dam is currently occupied FMO habitat (Service 2002a, p71298; WDFW 1998 (Sassi doc) p. 229; Anderson *in litt.* 2004; G. McMichael *in litt* 2004; Murdock pers. comm. 2007–(hooked bull trout in Yakima R); Anderson and Mizell 2010 (Draft Yakima Radio Telemetry Report).	Yakima R contains FMO habitat that is essential to maintaining connectivity between all local populations within the Core Area for maintaining metapopulation and as well important in maintaining any connection to the Columbia River FMO. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1192269 462537
Yakima River–None	Yakima River	WA	Yakima River from the Easton Lake Dam to Keechelus Dam is currently occupied FMO and SR habitat, and supports the Upper Yakima population and other local populations (WDFW 1998; Service 2002a, p. 71298; WDFW 2008; E. Anderson, pers. comm., 2009a (BT snorkel/Redd surveys—found holding upstream of Cabin Creek wetlands); Service 2008l (Redd Survey data); Anderson and Mizell 2010 (Draft Yakima Telemetry Report)).	Yakima R contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Upper Yakima local population and potentially any other fish that out migrate and cannot get back upstream of the Kacheelus, Kachess, or Cle Elum Dams for fluvial and adfluvial life history forms within the Core Area. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1192269 462537
Yakima River–None	Ahtanum Creek	WA	Ahtanum Creek from its confluence with the Yakima River upstream to its confluence with the N Fork and S Forks is occupied and provides FMO habitat and connectivity (WDFW 1998, p.235; Service 2002a, p. 7; Service 2002a, p.71298; Anderson and Mizell 2010 (Draft Radio Telemetry Report)).	Ahtanum Creek contains essential FMO habitat for the Ahtanum resident/fluvial local population. Ahtanum is the closest local pop. To the Columbia R. in the CHU. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1204721 465289
Yakima River–None	Naches River	WA	Naches River from its confluence with the Yakima River upstream 71.8 km (44.6 mi) to its confluence with the Little Naches and Bumping Rivers is occupied and provides FMO habitat and connectivity (WDFW 1998, p. 241; Service 2002a, p. 7; Service 2002a, p.71298; Anderson and Mizell 2010 (Draft Yakima Telemetry Report); WDFW 2009 (Yakima Genetics Report)).	Naches River contains essential FMO habitat for many of the local fluvial populations and is a key connectivity corridor for FMO dispersal. It also provides habitat for several local populations that cannot migrate back upstream over the Bumping or Rimrock Dams and are left to find refugia below (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1205138 466304
Yakima River–None	Cowiche Creek	WA	Cowiche Creek from its confluence with the Naches River upstream to its confluence with N. Fork Cowiche Creek and S. Fork Cowiche Creek is occupied and provides FMO habitat (WDFW 2009 (Distribution Map)).	Cowiche Creek contains essential FMO habitat in the lowest reach of the Naches R. It will provide refuge from warmer waters for multiple fluvial local populations (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1205675 466279

CHU—CHSU	Water Body Name	State	Information Documenting Bull Trout Occupancy	Essential Habitat Rationale	LLID
Yakima River–None	South Fork Cowiche Creek	WA	South Fork Cowiche Creek from its confluence with the Naches River upstream to its confluence with N. Fork Cowiche Creek and S. Fork Cowiche Creek is occupied and provides FMO habitat (Yakama Nation *in litt.* 2002 Proposed Critical Habitat Rule Comments); WDFW 2009 (Distribution Map); E Anderson, pers. comm., 2009b.	S Fork Cowiche Creek contains essential FMO habitat It will provide connectivity to the Yakima River and refuge from warmer waters for multiple fluvial local populations (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1206808 466479
Yakima River–None	South Fork Cowiche Creek	WA	South Fork Cowiche Creek from its confluence with the Naches River upstream to its confluence with the N. Fork Cowiche Creek is occupied and provides SR habitat (Yakama Nation *in litt.* 2002 (Proposed Critical Habitat Rule Comments); WDFW 2009 (Distribution Map); E Anderson, pers. comm., 2009b.	S. Fork Cowichee Creek contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for multiple fluvial local populations. It will provide refuge from warmer waters (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1206808 466479
Yakima River–None	Taneum Creek	WA	Taneum Creek from its confluence with the Yakima River upstream to its confluence with the N. Fork Taneum Creek and S. Fork Taneum Creek likely provides FMO habitat (W. Meyer *in litt.* 2004 (WDFW Taneum Creek notes)); Service 2002a, p. 50; Service 2002a, p. 71299).	Taneum Creek is essential FMO habitat for the Taneum Creek Potential Local Population as described in the Draft Rec. Plan. It will provide connectivity to the mainstem Yakima for forage and overwintering opportunities (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1207081 470923
Yakima River–None	Tieton River	WA	Tieton River from its confluence with the Naches River upstream to Tieton Dam provides FMO habitat and connectivity between Naches and Yakima Rivers (WDFW, p.247; Service 2002a, p. 10; Service 2002a, p.71298; WDFW 1998, p. 247; BOR 2006 (Salvage Report for Tieton draw down); Anderson and Mizell 2010 (Draft Radio Telemetry Report)).	Tieton River is essential FMO habitat for key connectivity habitat for fluvial life history forms, necessary for recovery as specified in the Draft Recovery Plan. It also provides important FMO to adfluvial fish that are entrained from several local populations (S. Fork Tieton, Indian, and N Fork Tieton) and cannot migrate above Rimrock dam (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1207857 467464
Yakima River–None	Teanaway River	WA	Teanaway River from its confluence with the Yakima River upstream to its confluence with the Middle Fork and W. Fork is occupied, and provides FMO and connectivity for the Yakima Core Area (WDFW 1998, p.259; Service 2002a, p.11; Yakima Nation *in litt.*. 2002(Proposed Critical Habitat Rule Comments)).	The Teanaway R mainstem provides for forage and connectivity for migratory pops below the BOR dams to the Yakima River, and is essential for recovery as specified in the Draft Recovery Plan for the Teanaway local population (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1208336 471670
Yakima River–None	Stafford Creek	WA	Stafford Creek from its confluence with N. Fork Teanaway River upstream 8.0 km (5.0 mi) to its headwaters is presumed occupied and provides SR habitat (Yakama Nation *in litt.* 2002 (Proposed Critical Habitat Rule Comments); WDFW 2009 (Distribution Map); Service 2002a, p. 71299).	Stafford Creek contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Teanaway local population. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1208479 473474

CHU—CHSU	Water Body Name	State	Information Documenting Bull Trout Occupancy	Essential Habitat Rationale	LLID
Yakima River–None	North Fork Ahtanum Creek	WA	North Fork Ahtanum Creek from its confluence with Ahtanum Creek upstream 33.3 km (20.7 mi) to its headwaters is occupied and provides SR habitat for the Ahtanum populations (WDFW 1998,p.235); Service 2002a, p. 7; Service 2002a, p.71298; Email, Jennifer Scott, WDFW 2009 (BT Found below N Fork Gage Station); Anderson and Mizell 2010 (Draft Radio Telemetry Report)).	N Fork Ahtanum Creek contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the resident/fluvial Ahtanum local population. Ahtanum is the closest local pop. to the Columbia R. in the CHU. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1208534 465232
Yakima River–None	South Fork Ahtanum Creek	WA	South Fork Ahtanum Creek from its confluence with Ahtanum Creek upstream 23.6 km (14.6 mi) to its headwaters is occupied and provides SR habitat for the Ahtanum populations (WDFW 1998, p. 235; Service 2002a, p. 7; Service 2002a, p.71298; Anderson and Mizell 2010 (Draft Radio Telemetry Report)).	S Fork Ahtanum Creek contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the resident/fluvial Ahtanum local population. Ahtanum is the closest local pop. to the Columbia R. in the CHU. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1208534 465242
Yakima River–None	Jack Creek	WA	Jack Creek from its confluence with the N. Fork Teanaway River upstream 11.0 km (6.8 mi) to its headwaters is occupied and provides SR habitat. New culverts in the N Fork Teanaway Road will facilitate future passage (WDFW 2009 (Distribution Map); Service 2002a, p. 71299; Service 2009d Jack and Jungle Creek Culvert Project BO).	Jack Creek contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Teanaway local population and potentially for other populations entrained below BOR dams. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1208547 473188
Yakima River–None	Jungle Creek	WA	Jungle Creek from its confluence with the N. Fork Teanaway River upstream 6.4 km (4.0 mi) to its headwaters is occupied and provides SR habitat. New culverts in the N Fork Teanaway Road will facilitate future passage (WDFW 2009 (Distribution Map); Service 2002a, p. 71299; Service 2009d Jack and Jungle Creek Culvert Project BO).	Jungle Creek contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Teanaway local population and potentially for other populations entrained below BOR dams. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1208551 473329
Yakima River–None	North Fork Teanaway River	WA	North Fork Teanaway River from its confluence with the Teanaway River upstream 29.7 km (18.4 mi) to a barrier falls near its headwaters is occupied and provides SR habitat (Service 2002a, p. 71299; Yakama Nation *in litt.*2002 (Proposed Critical Habitat Rule Comments); Service in litt. 2009b (Spawning Ground and Genetics Surveys)).	N Fork Teanaway R contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Teanaway local population. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1208768 472513

CHU—CHSU	Water Body Name	State	Information Documenting Bull Trout Occupancy	Essential Habitat Rationale	LLID
Yakima River–None	Reynolds Creek	WA	Reynolds Creek from its confluence with S. Fork Cowiche Creek upstream 15.8 km (9.8 mi) is occupied and provides SR habitat. (Yakama Nation *in litt*. 2002 (Proposed Critical Habitat Rule Comments); WDFW 2009 (Distribution Map); E Anderson, pers. comm., 2009b).	Reynolds Creek contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for local populations that use the Naches River (Rattlesnake, American, and Tieton). It is unknown if the Cowiche is a separate local population. It will provide refuge from warmer waters (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1208814 466193
Yakima River–None	Middle Fork Teanaway River	WA	M Fork Teanaway River from its confluence with the Teanaway River upstream 25.5 km (15.9 mi) provides FMO and connectivity for the Yakima River (WDFW 1998, p.259; Service 2002a, p.11).	Middle Fork Teanaway provides for FMO habitat to the Teanaway local population, and is essential for recovery as specified in the Draft Recovery Plan (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1208968 472571
Yakima River–None	Rattlesnake Creek	WA	Rattlesnake Creek from its confluence with the Naches River upstream 40.2 km (25.0 mi) to its headwaters is occupied and provides SR habitat (WDFW 1998, p. 241; Service 2002a, p. 10; Service 2002a, p. 71299; WDFW 2009 (Spawning survey Report)).	The Rattlesnake contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Rattlesnake local population and multiple fluvial populations in the Naches below the BOR dams. Lower Rattlesnake Creek also provides for forage and connectivity (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1209291 468203
Yakima River–None	North Fork Taneaum Creek	WA	North Fork Taneum Creek from its confluence with N. Fork Taneum Creek upstream 19.0 km (11.8 mi) to its headwaters would provide SR habitat (Service 2002a, p. 50; Service 2002a, p. 71299; (Meyer in litt. 2004 (Taneum Cr habitat notes)).	N Fork Taneum Creek is essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Taneum Potential Local as described in the Draft Rec. Plan (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1209321 471120
Yakima River–None	South Fork Taneaum Creek	WA	South Fork Taneum Creek from its confluence with N. Fork Taneum Creek upstream toT19N, R14E, NE ¼ of Section 36 at a barrier falls would provide SR habitat (Service 2002a, p. 50; Service 2002a, p. 71299; Meyer *in litt.* 2004 (Taneum Cr Habitat notes)).	S Fork Taneum Creek is essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Taneum potential local population as described in the Draft Rec. Plan (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1209321 471130
Yakima River–None	DeRoux Creek	WA	DeRoux Creek from its confluence with the N. Fork Teanaway River upstream 4.5 km (3.0 mi) near its headwaters is occupied and provides SR habitat (WDFW 1998, p. 259; Service 2002a, p. 11; Service 2002a, p. 71299).	DeRoux Creek contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Teanaway local population. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1209400 474192
Yakima River–None	Cle Elum River	WA	Cle Elum River from its confluence with the Yakima River upstream to Cle Elum Dam is occupied and provides FMO habitat for the Cle Elum and other populations in the Upper Yakima (WDFW 1998, p. 265; Service 2002a, p. 13; Service 2002a, p. 71299; Service in litt. 2005a (Cle Elum Report)).	Cle Elum River is essential for recovery as specified in the Bull Trout Draft Recovery Plan and provides for connectivity between the upstream Cle Elum/Waptus River adfluvial populations and the Yakima River. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1209901 471771

CHU—CHSU	Water Body Name	State	Information Documenting Bull Trout Occupancy	Essential Habitat Rationale	LLID
Yakima River–None	Cle Elum River	WA	Cle Elum River from its confluence with the Cle Elum Reservoir upstream 33.4 km (20.7 mi) to its headwaters is occupied and provides SR habitat for the Cle Elum populations (WDFW 1998, p. 265; Service 2002a, p. 13; Service 2002a, p. 71299; Service in litt. 2005a Cle Elum Report)).	Cle Elum River contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Cle Elum/Waptus local populations for recovery as specified in the Bull Trout Draft Recovery Plan and connects the Cle Elum/Waptus River adfluvial populations and the Yakima River. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1209901 471771
Yakima River–None	Middle Fork Ahtanum Creek	WA	M Fork Ahtanum Creek from its confluence with N. Fork Ahtanum Creek upstream 15.1 km (9.4 mi) to its headwaters is occupied and provides SR habitat for the Ahtanum populations (WDFW 1998, p.235; Service 2002a, p.7; Service 2002a, p.71298).	M Fork Ahtanum Creek contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Ahtanum local population. Ahtanum is the closest local pop. To the Columbia R. in the CHU. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1210141 465182
Yakima River–None	Rock Creek	WA	Rock Creek from its confluence with S. Fork Cowiche Creek upstream 4.4 km (2.8 mi) is occupied and provides SR habitat (Yakama Nation *in litt.*2002 (Proposed Critical Habitat Rule Comments); WDFW 2009 (Distribution Map); E. Anderson pers. comm. 2009b).	Rock Creek contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for local populations that use the Naches River (Rattlesnake, American, and Tieton). It is unknown if the Cowiche is a separate local population. It will provide refuge from warmer waters (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1210235 465854
Yakima River–None	Fall Creek	WA	Fall Creek from its confluence with Rock Creek upstream 2.1 km (1.3 mi) is occupied and provides SR habitat (Yakama Nation *in litt.* 2002 (Proposed Critical Habitat Rule Comments); WDFW 2009 (Distribution Map); E. Anderson, pers. comm., 2009b).	Fall Creek contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for local populations that use the Naches River (Rattlesnake, American, and Tieton). It is unknown if the Cowiche is a separate local population. It will provide refuge from warmer waters (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1210366 465863
Yakima River–None	Fortune Creek	WA	Fortune Creek from its confluence with the Cle Elum River upstream 7.2 km (4.5 mi) to its headwaters is occupied and provides SR habitat for the Cle Elum populations (WDFW 1998, p. 265; Service 2002a, p. 13; Service 2002a, p. 71300; Service in litt. 2005a (Cle Elum Report)).	Fortune Creek contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for recovery for Cle Elum/Waptus River local populations. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1210459 474775
Yakima River–None	North Fork Rattlesnake Creek	WA	North Fork Rattlesnake from its confluence with Rattlesnake Creek upstream 40.2 km (25.0 mi) to a natural barrier is occupied and provides SR habitat for Rattlesnake populations (WDFW 1998, p.241; Service 2002a, p.10; Service 2002a, p. 71299, Anderson and Mizell 2010 Draft Radio Telemetry Report)).	N. Fork Rattlesnake Creek contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Rattlesnake local population and other fluvial populations located below BOR dams in the Naches R. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1210667 468101

CHU—CHSU	Water Body Name	State	Information Documenting Bull Trout Occupancy	Essential Habitat Rationale	LLID
Yakima River–None	Waptus River	WA	Waptus River from its confluence with the Cle Elum River upstream to its headwaters is occupied and provides SR habitat for the Cle Elum populations (WDFW 1998, p. 265; Service 2002a, p. 13; Service 2002a, p. 71300; Service in litt. 2005a (Cle Elum Report)).	Waptus River contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Cle Elum/Waptus local populations for recovery as specified in the Bull Trout Draft Recovery Plan and will maintain connectivity between the Cle Elum/Waptus River populations and the Yakima River. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1210863 474194
Yakima River–None	Bumping River	WA	Bumping River from its confluence with the Naches River upstream to Bumping Dam is occupied and provides FMO habitat connecting upstream populations to the Naches River (WDFW 1998, p. 253; Service 2002a, p. 11; Service 2002a, p. 71299; Anderson and Mizell 2010 (Draft Radio Telemetry Report)).	Bumping River contains essential FMO habitat for recovery as specified in the Draft Recovery Plan for the Bumping and Deep Creek adfluvial/fluvial local populations (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above).	1210935 469888
Yakima River–None	Bumping River	WA	Bumping River from its confluence with Bumping Reservoir upstream 1.6 km (1.0 mi) is occupied and provides SR habitat (WDFW 1998, p. 253; Service 2002a, p. 11; Service 2002a, p. 71299; K. Reiss pers comm. 2009).	Bumping River contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for recovery as specified in the Draft Recovery Plan for the Bumping and Deep Creek local populations and is one of two spawning areas above the Bumping Dam. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1210935 469888
Yakima River–None	Little Naches River	WA	Little Naches River from its confluence with the Naches River upstream to its confluence with S. Fork Little Naches River, a potential local population, provides FMO habitat (WDFW 1998, p. 24; Service 2002a, p. 10; WDFW 2009 (Distribution Maps); Temple in litt. 2010 (Lt Naches Bull trout sighting)).	Little Naches River contains essential FMO habitat for the Little Naches Potential local population, Crow, and other fluvial populations below the BOR dams in the Naches R. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1210935 469898
Yakima River–None	Little Naches River	WA	Little Naches River from its confluence with the Naches River upstream to its confluence with S. Fork Little Naches River, a potential local population, provides FMO habitat (WDFW 1998, p. 241; Service 2002a, p. 10; WDFW 2009 (Distribution Maps); Temple in litt. 2010 (Lt Naches Bull trout sighting).	Little Naches River contains essential FMO habitat for the Little Naches Potential local populations, Crow, and other fluvial local populations below the BOR dams in the Naches R. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1210935 469898
Yakima River–None	Cooper River	WA	Cooper River from its confluence with the Cle Elum River upstream 12.5 km (7.7 mi) to its headwaters is occupied and provides SR habitat for the Cle Elum populations (Service 2002a, p. 13; Service 2002a, p. 71300; WDFW 1998, p. 265; Service in litt. 2005a (Cle Elum Report)).	Cooper River contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Cle Elum/Waptus local Populations for recovery as specified in the Bull Trout Draft Recovery Plan and maintains connectivity for the Cle Elum/Waptus River adfluvial populations and the Yakima River. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1210983 473905
Yakima River–None	Crow Creek	WA	Crow Creek from its confluence with the Little Naches River upstream to its confluence with Falls Creek contains occupied SR habitat (Service 2002a, p. 10; WDFW 1998, p. 241; Service 2002a, p. 71299; Anderson and Mizell 2010 (Draft Radio Telemetry Report).	Crow Creek contains essential spawning and rearing habitat Draft Recovery Plan for the Crow local population and other fluvial populations located below the BOR dams in the Naches R. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1211330 470152

CHU—CHSU	Water Body Name	State	Information Documenting Bull Trout Occupancy	Essential Habitat Rationale	LLID
Yakima River–None	Short And Dirty Creek	WA	Short and Dirty Creek from its confluence with the S. Fork Tieton River upstream 0.2 km (0.1 mi) to a natural barrier is occupied SR habitat (Service 2002a, p. 10; WDFW 1998, p. 247; Service 2002a, p. 71299).	Short and Dirty Creeks contain essential spawning and rearing habitat above the Rimrock Dam for S. Fork Teton adfluvial local population, one of the largest populations in the CHU. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1211490 466169
Yakima River–None	South Fork Tieton River	WA	South Fork Tieton River, one of the largest pop in the CHU/Recovery Unit, from its confluence with Rimrock Reservoir upstream 26.8 km (16.6 mi) to a natural barrier provides SR habitat (Service 2002a, p. 10; WDFW 1998, p. 247; Service 2002a, p. 71299).	South Fork Tieton contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the S Fork Tieton local population as specified in the Draft Recovery Plan which is located above the Rimrock Dam, and for adfluvial populations. This is one of the largest populations in the CHU. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1211528 466383
Yakima River–None	American River	WA	American River from its confluence with the Bumping River upstream to its confluence with Morris Creek is occupied and provides SR habitat (Service 2002a, p. 10; WDFW 1998, p. 241; Service 2002a, p. 71299; WDFW 2009 (Yakima Genetic Study); Anderson and Mizell 2010, (Draft Telemetry Study)).	American River contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the American local population for recovery as specified in the Draft Recovery Plan and other fluvial populations that become entrained below the BOR dams in the Naches R. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1211569 469758
Yakima River–None	Shellneck Creek	WA	Shellneck Creek from its confluence with N. Fork Ahtanum Creek upstream 2.9 km (1.8 mi) to its headwaters is occupied and provides SR habitat (Service 2002a, p. 7; Service 2002a, p.71298; WDFW 1998, p. 235; Anderson and Mizell 2010, (Draft Telemetry Report)).	Shellneck Creek contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Ahtanum local population. Ahtanum is the closest local pop. to the Columbia R. in the CHU (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1211577 465308
Yakima River–None	Hindoo Creek	WA	Hindoo Creek from its confluence with Dog Creek upstream 1.8 km (1.1 mi) to a natural barrier is occupied and provides SR habitat for the Rattlesnake Creek local population (Service 2002a, p.10; Service 2002a, p. 71299; WDFW 1998, p.241; WDFW 2009 (Yakima Genetic Study).	Hindoo Creek contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Rattlesnake local population and other fluvial populations located below BOR dams in the Naches R. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1211629 467850
Yakima River–None	Dog Creek	WA	Dog Creek from its confluence with Rattlesnake Creek upstream to its confluence with Lookout Creek is occupied and provides SR habitat (Service 2002a, p.10; Service 2002a, p.71299); WDFW 1998, p.241; WDFW 2009 (Yakima Genetic Study); Anderson and Mizell 2010, (Draft Telemetry Report)).	Dog Creek contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Rattlesnake local population and other fluvial populations located below BOR dams in the Naches R. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1211675 467868

CHU—CHSU	Water Body Name	State	Information Documenting Bull Trout Occupancy	Essential Habitat Rationale	LLID
Yakima River–None	North Fork Tieton River	WA	North Fork Tieton River from its confluence with Rimrock Reservoir to Clear Lake Dam is occupied FMO habitat (Service 2002a, p. 10; WDFW 1998, p. 247; Service 2002a, p. 71299; WDFW 2009 (Yakima Genetic Study); Anderson and Mizell 2010, (Draft Telemetry Report))	North Fork Tieton contains essential spawning and rearing habitat as specified in the Draft Recovery Plan for the N. Fork Tieton local population which is located above the Rimrock Dam and for other adfluvial populations (Indian and S Fork Tieton. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1211714 466430
Yakima River–None	North Fork Tieton River	WA	The N. Fork Tieton River from its confluence with Clear Lake Reservoir upstream 21.0 km (13.0 mi) to a natural barrier is occupied SR habitat (Service 2002a, p. 10; WDFW 1998, p. 247; Service 2002a, p. 71299; WDFW 2009 (Yakima Genetic Study); Anderson and Mizell 2010, (Draft Telemetry Report)).	North Fork Tieton contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the N Fork Tieton local population as specified in the Draft Recovery Plan which is located above the Rimrock Dam and for other adfluvial populations in the CHU. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1211714 466430
Yakima River–None	Kachess River	WA	Kachess River from its confluence with the Yakima River upstream to Kachess Dam is occupied and provides FMO habitat connecting the fluvial local populations and the Yakima River (Service 2002a, p. 12; Service 2002a, p. 71300; WDFW 1998, p. 271; WDFW 2009 (Yakima Genetic Study); Anderson and Mizell 2010, (Draft Telemetry Report)).	Kachess R. contains essential FMO for recovery as specified in the Draft Recovery Plan for the Upper Yakima local populations, potentially the Teanaway local population and any local populations entrained below the Kachess Dam. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1212002 472513
Yakima River–None	Kachess River	WA	Kachess River from its confluence with Kachess Reservoir upstream 3.7 km (2.3 mi) to a natural barrier is occupied and provides SR habitat for adfluvial local populations above the Kachess Dam (Service 2002a, p. 12; Service 2002a, p. 71300; WDFW 1998, p. 271; WDFW 2009 (Spawning Survey Report).	Kachess R. contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Kachess local population for recovery as specified in the Draft Recovery Plan for populations above the Kachess Dam. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1212002 472513
Yakima River–None	Spruce Creek	WA	Spruce Creek from its confluence with the S. Fork Tieton River upstream 0.8 km (0.5 mi) to a natural barrier is occupied SR habitat (Service 2002a, p. 10; WDFW 1998, p. 247; Service 2002a, p. 71299).	Spruce Creek contain essential spawning and rearing habitat for the S Fork Tieton local population, one of the largest adfluvial populations in the CHU. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1212182 465906
Yakima River–None	Grey Creek	WA	Grey Creek from its confluence with the S. Fork Tieton River upstream 0.4 km (0.2 mi) to a natural barrier is occupied SR habitat (Service 2002a, p. 10; WDFW 1998, p. 247; Service 2002a, p. 71299).	Grey Creek contain essential spawning and rearing habitat for the S Fork Tieton local population for recovery, which is located above the Rimrock Dam, and one of the largest adfluvial populations in the CHU. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1212220 465915
Yakima River–None	South Fork Little Naches River	WA	South Fork Little Naches River from its confluence with the Little Naches River upstream 16.0 km (9.9 mi) provides SR habitat for the Little Naches potential local population (Service 2002a, p. 10; WDFW 2009 (Distribution Maps); WDFW 1998, p. 241).	South Fork Little Naches River contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Little Naches Potential Local Pop, Crow, and other fluvial local populations located below the BOR dams in the Naches R. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1212253 470660

CHU—CHSU	Water Body Name	State	Information Documenting Bull Trout Occupancy	Essential Habitat Rationale	LLID
Yakima River–None	Little Wildcat Creek	WA	Little Wildcat Creek from its confluence with Rattlesnake Creek upstream 5.7 km (3.6 mi) is occupied and provides SR habitat for the Rattlesnake local population. (Service 2002a, p. 10; Service 2002a, p. 71299; WDFW 1998, p. 241; WDFW 2009 (Distribution maps)).	Little Wildcat Creek contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Rattlesnake local population for recovery and potentially other fluvial local populations located below BOR dams in the Naches R. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1212345 467314
Yakima River–None	Box Canyon Creek	WA	Box Canyon Creek from its confluence with Kachess Reservoir upstream 2.6 km (1.6 mi) to a natural barrier is occupied and provides SR habitat (WDFW 1998, p. 271; Service 2002a, p. 12; Service 2002a, p. 71300; WDFW 2009 (Yakima Genetic Study)).	Box Canyon Creek contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the adfluvial Box Canyon local population for recovery and as specified in the Draft Recovery Plan and is one of three spawning areas above the Kachess Dam in the Upper Yakima. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1212378 473609
Yakima River–None	Mineral Creek	WA	Mineral Creek from its confluence with the Kachess River to 0.52 km (0.32mi) to a series of barrier falls is occupied and provides rearing habitat for the upper Kachess River local population (Service 2002a, p. 12; Service 2002a, p. 71300; WDFW 1998, p. 271; WDFW 2009 (Spawning survey Report)).	Mineral Creek contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Kachess River adfluvial local population as specified in the Draft Recovery Plan for and is one of three spawning areas above the Kachess Dam in the Upper Yakima. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1212397 474197
Yakima River–None	Indian Creek	WA	Indian Creek, one of the largest populations in the CHU, and Recovery Unit, from its confluence with Rimrock Reservoir upstream 8.3 km (5.2 mi) to a natural barrier provides SR habitat (Service 2002a, p. 10; WDFW 1998, p. 247; Service 2002a, p. 71298; WDFW 2009 (Yakima Genetic Study)).	Indian Creek contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Indian Creek adfluvial local population, as specified in the Draft Recovery Plan, which is above the Rimrock Dam and is one of the largest populations in the CHU. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1212474 466391
Yakima River–None	Bear Creek	WA	Bear Creek from its confluence with the S. Fork Tieton River upstream 1.8 km (1.1 mi) to a natural barrier is occupied SR habitat (Service 2002a, p. 10; WDFW 1998, p. 247; Service 2002a, p. 71299).	Bear Creek contain essential spawning and rearing habitat for the S Fork Tieton local population, which is located above the Rimrock Dam, one of the largest adfluvial populations in the CHU. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1212594 465385
Yakima River–None	North Fork Little Naches River	WA	North Fork Little Naches River from its confluence with the Little Naches River upstream 12.5 km (7.8 mi) provides SR habitat for the Little Naches potential local population (Service 2002a, p. 10; WDFW 2009 (Distribution Maps); WDFW 1998, p.241; Temple *in litt.* 2010 (Lt Naches Bull trout sighting).	N Fork Little Naches River contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Little Naches Potential local population, Crow Creek local population, and other fluvial local populations located or entrained below the BOR dams in the Naches R. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1212803 470900

CHU—CHSU	Water Body Name	State	Information Documenting Bull Trout Occupancy	Essential Habitat Rationale	LLID
Yakima River–None	Deep Creek	WA	Deep Creek from its confluence with Bumping Reservoir upstream 5.5 km (3.4 mi) to a natural barrier is occupied and provides SR habitat for the Deep Creek local population. It is the second largest pop in CHU (Service 2002a, p. 11; WDFW 1998, p. 253; Service 2002a, p. 71299).	Deep Creek contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Deep Creek and upper Bumping adfluvial local populations, for recovery as specified in the Draft Recovery Plan. It is one of two spawning areas above the Bumping Dam and one of the largest populations in the Yakima CHU. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1213183 468501
Yakima River–None	Kettle Creek	WA	Kettle Creek from its confluence with the American River upstream 3.2 km (2.0 mi) to a natural barrier is occupied and provides SR habitat for the American River local population (Service 2002a, p. 10; WDFW 1998, p. 241; Service 2002a, p. 71299; WDFW 2009 (Yakima Genetic Study); Anderson and Mizell 2010 (Draft Telemetry Report)).	Kettle Creek contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the American River local population for recovery as specified in the Draft Recovery Plan and other fluvial populations located/entrained below the BOR dams in the Naches R. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1213263 469416
Yakima River–None	Union Creek	WA	Union Creek from its confluence with the American River upstream 0.8 km (0.5 mi) to a natural barrier is occupied and provides SR habitat (Service 2002a, p. 10; WDFW 1998, p. 241; Service 2002a, p. 71299; WDFW 2009 (Yakima Genetic Study); Anderson and Mizell 2010, (Draft Telemetry Report)).	Union Creek contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the American River local population for recovery as specified in the Draft Recovery Plan and other fluvial populations located/entrained below the BOR dams in the Naches R. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1213565 469317
Yakima River–None	Cold Creek	WA	Cold Creek from its confluence with Keechelus Reservoir upstream 5.4 km (3.4 mi) is unoccupied but provides quality SR habitat for Gold Creek and other populations using Kacheelus Lake (WDFW 2009 (Distribution Maps); B. Renfro, pers. comm.. 2009).	Cold Creek contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Gold Creek local populations and potentially other populations as recovery occurs for the Kacheelus Lake adfluvial populations. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1213823 473684
Yakima River–None	Gold Creek	WA	Gold Creek from its confluence with Keechelus Reservoir upstream 11.6 km (7.2 mi) to a natural barrier provides SR habitat for Gold Creek population. A Gold Creek bull trout was located and radio tagged downstream below Keechelus Dam, near the base of Kachess dam (Service 2002a, p. 12; WDFW 1998, p. 277; Service 2002a, p. 71300; WDFW 2009 (Yakima Genetic Study); Anderson and Mizell 2010, (Draft Telemetry Report)).	Gold Creek contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Gold Creek local population for recovery as specified in the Draft Recovery Plan which is the only spawning population above Kacheelus Dam. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1213844 473900
Yakima River–None	Timber Creek	WA	Timber Creek from its confluence with the American River upstream 0.8 km (0.5 mi) to a natural barrier is occupied and provides SR habitat (Service 2002a, p. 10; WDFW 1998, p. 241; Service 2002a, p. 71299).	Timber Creek contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the American River local population for recovery as specified in the Draft Recovery Plan and potentially other fluvial pops located/entrained below the BOR dams in the Naches R. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1213851 469135

CHU—CHSU	Water Body Name	State	Information Documenting Bull Trout Occupancy	Essential Habitat Rationale	LLID
Yakima River–None	Unnamed stream	WA	This unnamed Creek above Scatter Creek in the N Fork Tieton R, from its confluence with North Fork Tieton River upstream 1.5 km (0.9 mi) is occupied SR habitat (WDFW 2008 (Spawning Surveys data); J. Krupka pers comm. 2008; K. Reiss pers comm. 2009).	This unnamed Creek contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the N Fork Tieton local population for recovery for the N Fork Tieton and potentially other Rimrock Reservoir adfluvial populations. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1213870 465448
Yakima River–None	Camp Creek	WA	Camp Creek from its confluence with S. Fork Tieton River upstream 2.2 km (1.4 mi) to its headwaters is occupied SR habitat (Service 2002a, p. 10; WDFW 1998, p. 247; Service 2002a, p. 71299).	Camp Creek contain essential spawning and rearing habitat for the S Fork Tieton local population for recovery, which is located above the Rimrock Dam, one of the largest adfluvial populations in the CHU. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1212413 465709
Yakima River–None	Oak Creek	WA	Oak Creek from its confluence with the Tieton River upstream 9.3 km (5.8 mi) to its confluence with North Fork Oak Creek provides FMO habitat, and from that point upstream10.5 km (6.5 mi) likely provides SR habitat (WDFW 2009 (Distribution Maps); E. Anderson, Pers. Comm., 2009b; J. Thomas, pers. comm. 2009).	Oak Creek contains essential FMO habitat for the Tieton River populations for recovery. This habitat will provide rearing and FMO habitat for subadult or adults in the Tieton River and will be essential during periods of warm water or water flow management (i.e. During the Flip Flop of the flows between the upper Yakima River and the Naches Rivers), (See text for Yakima CHU above)	1208121 467235
Yakima River–None	American River	WA	American River from its confluence with the Bumping River upstream to its confluence with Morris Creek is occupied and provides SR habitat (Service 2002a, p. 10; WDFW 1998, p. 241; Service 2002a, p. 71299; WDFW 2009 (Yakima Genetic Study); Anderson and Mizell 2010, (Draft Telemetry Report)).	American River contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the American River local populations for recovery as specified in the Draft Recovery Plan and for potentially other fluvial populations located/entrained below the BOR dams in the Naches R. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1211569 469758
Yakima River–None	Little Rattlesnake Creek	WA	Little Rattlesnake Creek from its confluence with Rattlesnake Creek upstream 1.6 km (1.0 mi) to the first unnamed tributary is occupied and provides SR habitat (WDFW 2009 (Distribution maps; E. Anderson pers. comm. 2009b; J. Thomas, pers comm., 2009).	Little Rattlesnake Creek contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Rattlesnake and other fluvial local populations located below BOR dams in the Nache River. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1209479 468144
Yakima River–None	Quartz Creek	WA	Quartz Creek from its confluence with the Little Naches River upstream 9.7 km (6.0 mi) provides FMO habitat (Service 2002a, p. 10; WDFW 2009 (Distribution Maps); WDFW 1998, p.241; E. Anderson, pers comm., 2009b.	Quartz Creek contains essential FMO for the Little Naches R potential local population and other fluvial populations located below BOR dams in the Nache R. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1211339 470167
Yakima River–None	Pileup Creek	WA	Pileup Creek from its confluence with the Little Naches River upstream 8.3 km (5.2 mi) likely provides habitat which is at least FMO habitat. Bull trout have been documented, but spawning has not (Service 2002a, p. 10; WDFW 2009 (Distribution Maps); WDFW 1998, p.241;, E. Anderson, pers comm., 2009b).	Pileup Creek contains essential habitat and it likely provides FMO for the Little Naches R Potential local population and other fluvial populations located below BOR dams in the Nache River. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1211816 470449

CHU—CHSU	Water Body Name	State	Information Documenting Bull Trout Occupancy	Essential Habitat Rationale	LLID
Yakima River–None	Little Naches River	WA	Little Naches R from its confluence with S. Fork Little Naches River upstream 5.3 km (3.3 mi) likely provides SR habitat for the Little Naches potential population (Service 2002a, p.10; WDFW 2009 (Distribution Maps); WDFW 1998, p.241; Temple in litt. 2010, Anderson and Mizell 2010 - Little Naches Bull trout sighting)).	Little Naches River contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Little Naches Potential Local Pop, Crow local population, and other fluvial populations located/entrained below the BOR dams in the Naches River (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1210935 469898
Yakima River–None	Swauk Creek	WA	Swauk Creek from its confluence with the Yakima River upstream 4.8 km (3.0 mi) provides FMO habitat for populations below the BOR dams in the Upper Yakima (Service 2002a, p.6; WDFW 1998, p. 229; WDFW 2009 (Distribution Maps; E. Anderson, pers. comm.. 2009b; J. Thomas, pers comm. 2009; W. Meyer, pers. comm.. 2009).	Swauk Creek contains essential FMO habitat for Upper Yakima fluvial pops that are located and entrained below the BOR Dams. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1207370 471233
Yakima River–None	Cooper River	WA	Cooper River from its confluence with the Cle Elum River upstream 12.5 km (7.7 mi) to its headwaters above Cle Elum Lake is occupied and provides SR habitat for the Cle Elum populations (Service 2002a, p. 13; Service 2002a, p. 71300; WDFW 1998, p. 265).	Cooper River contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Cle Elum local population for recovery as specified in the Draft Recovery Plan which also provides connectivity for the Cle Elum/Waptus River adfluvial populations and the Yakima River. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1210983 473905
Yakima River–None	Waptus River	WA	Waptus River from its confluence with the Cle Elum River upstream 17.6 km (10.9 mi) to its headwaters is occupied and provides SR habitat for the Waptus River population (Service 2002a, p. 13; Service 2002a, p. 71300; WDFW 1998, p. 265; Service 2008d (5yr review)).	Waptus River contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Waptus local populations for recovery as specified in the Draft Recovery Plan and the more recent 2004 status update. It provides connectivity for the Cle Elum/Waptus River adfluvial populations and the Yakima River. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1210863 474194
Yakima River–None	Yakima River	WA	Yakima River from the confluence with the Columbia River to Easton Diversion Dam is currently occupied FMO habitat (Service 2002b (proposed rule) p71298; WDFW 1998 (Sassi doc) p. 229; WDFW 2009 (Yakima Genetic Study); Anderson and Mizell 2010 (Draft Telemetry Report)).	Yakima R contains FMO habitat that is essential for recovery and maintaining connectivity for the metapopulation including all local populations within the CHU. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1192269 462537
Yakima River–None	Cle Elum River	WA	Cle Elum River from its confluence with the Cle Elum Reservoir upstream 33.4 km (20.7 mi) to its headwaters is occupied and provides SR habitat for the Cle Elum and Waptus local populations (Service 2002a, p. 13; Service 2002a, p. 71299; WDFW 1998, p. 265; J. Thomas, pers. comm., 2009).	Cle Elum River contains essential spawning and rearing habitat for the Cle Elum/Waptus local population for recovery and as specified in the Bull Trout Draft Recovery Plan and connects the Cle Elum/Waptus River adfluvial populations and the Yakima River. (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1209901 471771

CHU—CHSU	Water Body Name	State	Information Documenting Bull Trout Occupancy	Essential Habitat Rationale	LLID
Yakima River - None	Bumping Lake	WA	Bumping Lake is largely surrounded by National Forest. It supports year round use by the second largest population in the Yakima CHU (Deep Creek) (WDFW 1998, 253; Service 2002a, pg 11).	Essential FMO for Deep Creek local population and potentially an upper Bumping River population, second largest pop in CHU (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1213276 468505
Yakima River - None	Cle Elum Lake	WA	Cle Elum Lake is largely surrounded by National Forest. Year round use for Cle Elum local population (WDFW 1998, pg 265; Service 2002a, pg 13).	Essential FMO for Cle Elum R/Cooper and Waptus R local populations (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1211027 472900
Yakima River - None	Clear Lake	WA	Clear Lake is largely surrounded by private land and National Forest. It supports S. Fork Tieton, N. Fork Tieton and Indian Creek local populations (WDFW, 1998, pg 265; Service 2008d (status update); Anderson and Mizell 2010 (Draft Radio Telemetry Report)).	Essential FMO for N. Fork Tieton, S. Fork Tieton, Indian Creek local populations in Yakima CHU (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1212806 466291
Yakima River - None	Cooper Lake	WA	Cooper Lake is surrounded by National Forest. It supports year round use for the Cle Elum/Cooper local population WDFW, 1998 pg 265; Service 2002a, pg 13; Service, 2008d (status update)).	Lake is surrounded by National Forest. Essential FMO for Cooper R/Cle Elum local populations (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1211760 474260
Yakima River - None	Easton Lake	WA	Easton Lake is surrounded by private, state, and National Forest lands. It supports the Upper Yakima Local population and potentially any other populations that may use the upper Yakima (Teanaway, Kachess, Box Canyon, Cle Elum, or Gold Creek)	Essential FMO for Upper Yakima River, Kachess, Keechelus River local population (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1211952 472477
Yakima River - None	Hyas Lake	WA	Hyas Lake is located in Wilderness. It provides for year round use for Cle Elum local population (WDFW, 1998; Service 2002a).	Essential FMO for Cle Elum River local population (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1211206 475666
Yakima River - None	Kachess Lake	WA	Kachess Lake is surrounded by private lands and National Forest. It supports year round use for Box Canyon and Kachess River local populations (WDFW 1998, pg 271; Service 2002a, pg 12).	Essential FMO for Box Canyon Cr and Kachess River local populations (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1212282 473164
Yakima River - None	Keechelus Lake	WA	Keechelus Lake is surrounded by private land and National Forest. It supports year round use of the Gold Creek local population (WDFW 1998, pg 277; Service 2002a, pg 12).	Essential FMO for Gold Creek local population (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1213681 473485
Yakima River - None	Rimrock Lake	WA	Rimrock Lake is surrounded by private land and National Forest. It supports year round use by S. Fork Tieton, N. Fork Tieton, Indian Creek local populations (WDFW 1998, pg 247; Service 2002a, pg 11; WDFW 2009; 2010 Draft Radio Telemetry Reports).	Essential FMO for N. Fork Tieton, S. Fork Tieton, Indian Creek local populations in Yakima CHU (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1211801 466392

CHU—CHSU	Water Body Name	State	Information Documenting Bull Trout Occupancy	Essential Habitat Rationale	LLID
Yakima River - None	Waptus Lake	WA	Waptus Lake is located in Wilderness. It supports year round use for the Waptus local population (WDFW, 1998, pg 265; Service 2002a, pg 13).	Essential FMO for Waptus R/Cle Elum local populations (See text for Yakima River Basin CHU above)	1211779 475033